

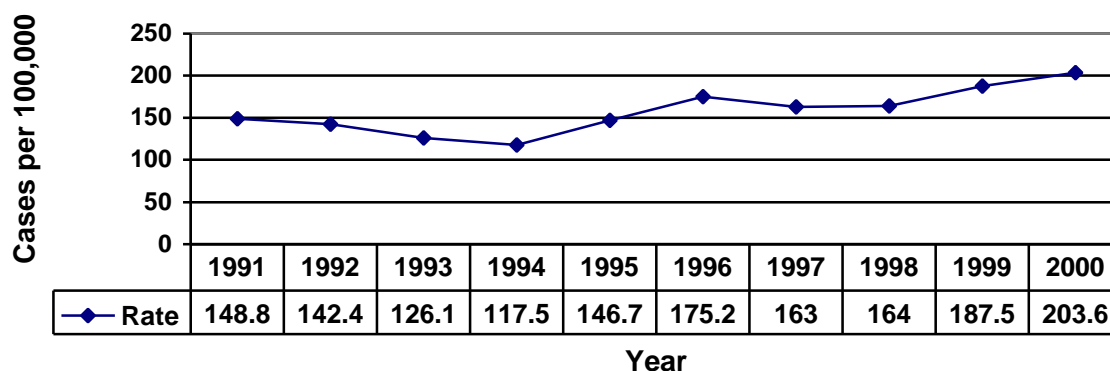
CHLAMYDIA

Chlamydial infection is a sexually transmitted disease (STD) caused by obligate intracellular bacteria, *Chlamydia trachomatis*. The disease is characterized by urethritis in males and mucopurulent cervicitis in females, both of which may be asymptomatic. Possible complications in males include epididymitis that can lead to sterility. In females, a complication is salpingitis with risk of infertility or ectopic pregnancy. Eye and lung infections in newborns are the consequences of genital infections in their mothers, which are transmitted during birth. Endocervical chlamydial infection has been associated with increased risk of HIV infection.

Laboratory Criteria for Confirmation:

- Laboratory confirmation of *Chlamydia trachomatis* by direct IF test with monoclonal antibody, EIA, DNA probe, nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) or cell culture.

**Chlamydia Incidence, Kentucky
1991-2000**



Incidence in Kentucky

2000

Number of Cases

8,063

Rate per 100,000

203.6

Rate by Gender (per 100,000)

Female

317.4

Male

78.7

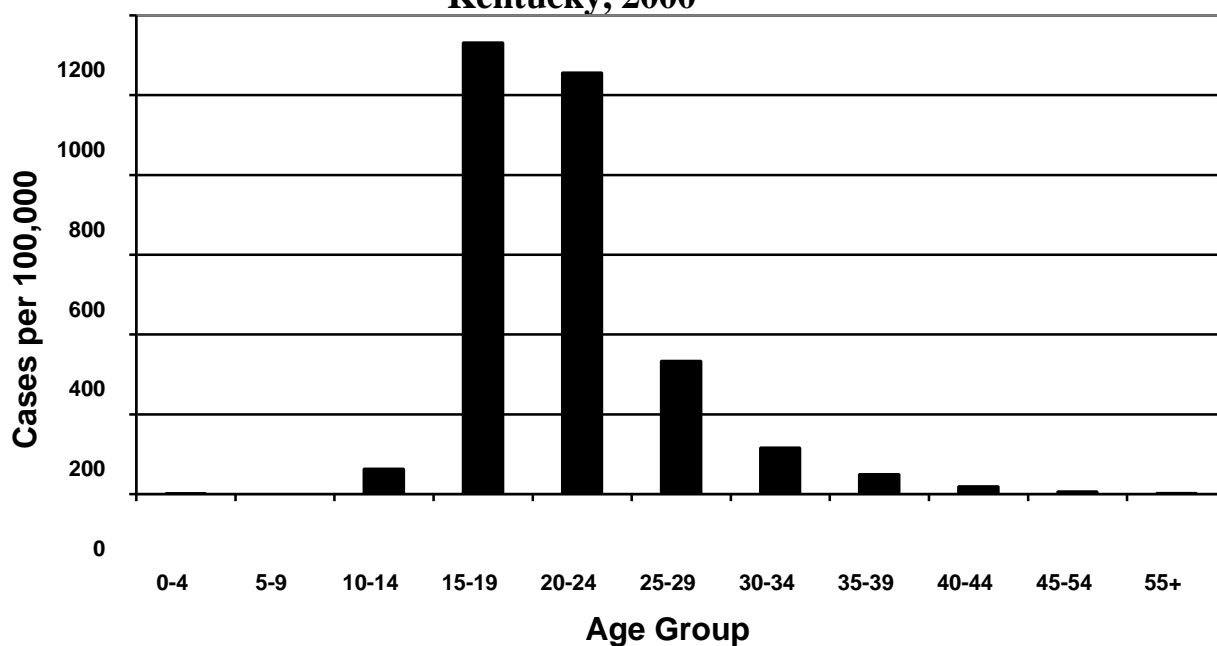
2000

Rate by Race (per 100,000)

African-American	774.3
White	93.7
Hispanic	205.0
Asian	77.4

Race was unknown for 28% of the total number of cases.

**Chlamydia, Age-Specific Incidence
Kentucky, 2000**

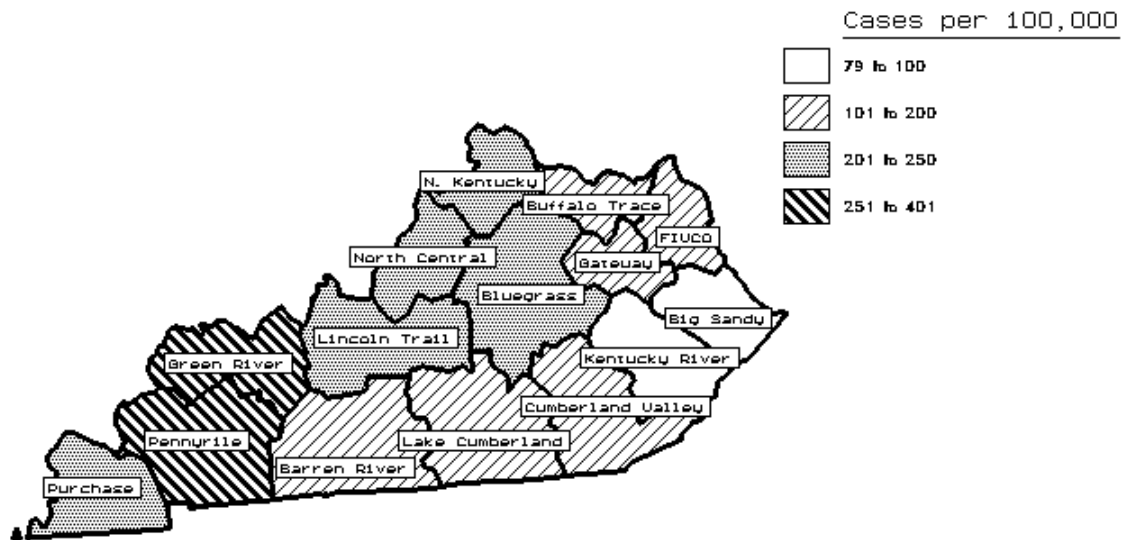


**Chlamydia, Age-Specific Incidence, Rates per 100,000
Kentucky, 2000**

Age	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-54	55+
2000	1.5	0.4	63.1	1131.9	1056.4	333.6	116.1	49.5	19.5	6.7	2.5

Persons in the 15-19 year age group had the highest reported incidence, followed by the 20-24 year age group.

Chlamydia by District, Kentucky 2000



The Pennyrile District had the highest rate with 401 cases per 100,000 persons, followed by the Green River District with 270 cases per 100,000 persons. In the Pennyrile District 75% of the cases were reported from Christian County, which includes the Fort Campbell military base.